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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

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☞ All Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Family Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00; to Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1872. NO. 79.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWS PAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Severe Storm in Great Britain.

Destruction of Property on Land and Sea.

Catholic Churches in Posen Closed.

Severe Gale in England—Great Destruction of Property.

LONDON, December 9.—A terrific westerly gale throughout England yesterday prostrated telegraph wires and demolished many buildings. In this city a large number of pedestrians were dashed with violence to the ground; street lamps were blown down and many persons were injured. There are numerous marine disasters reported; eight ships were blown ashore at Plymouth. The flag ship Narcissus parted her moorings at Devonport. The gunnery ship Cambridge and three small merchantmen, in the same harbor, were blown ashore. The crews, however, were rescued.

The telegraph wires in the North of England are not yet repaired. Dispatches from all other sections report great destruction of property. The gale was as severe in Wales and Ireland, and was accompanied with lightning and rain. Many towns are flooded and several vessels are ashore. At Cork harbor the damage was very great. The pinnacle of the tower of St. Thomas's Church was blown down while the congregation were at worship, and, falling on the roof, crushed through into the body of the church. The congregation became panic-stricken and rushed from the building. None were killed. Their escape is regarded as miraculous. The Leborna, from Sunderland for New York, went ashore and was wrecked off Lowestoft. The crew barely escaped. Many of the vessels lost by the troops at Aldershot were destroyed. The chapel of Oriel College, Oxford University, was badly damaged. The freight depot of the Great Western Railway was entirely demolished.

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A WESTERN JIM FISK.

A One Million Dollar Swindle

Henry H. Boody and the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad--His Operations as Director and Treasurer.

[From the New York Times, 8th.]

The story connected with the recent arrest of Henry H. Boody, in this city, at the suit of Ransom R. Cable, President of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, reveals a state of affairs in regard to that unfortunate road, very similar to that of the Erie line while in the clutches of Fisk and Gould. The affidavit on which the order of arrest was issued, is a voluminous document, containing over one hundred closely written pages. It recites the connection which the defendant had with the road, and the various transactions they have been able to bring home to him, of a fraudulent character. It appears that shortly after the company was incorporated in 1865, Mr. Henry H. Boody became Director and Treasurer. In this capacity he had a large control over the operations, and the negotiation of the mortgage bonds of the road, given to the contractors, William Irwin & Co., in payment for their work in building and equipping it. The manipulation of these bonds is so severe in Wales and Ireland, and was accompanied with lightning and rain. Many towns are flooded and several vessels are ashore. At Cork harbor the damage was very great. The pinnacle of the tower of St. Thomas's Church was blown down while the congregation were at worship, and, falling on the roof, crushed through into the body of the church. The congregation became panic-stricken and rushed from the building. None were killed. Their escape is regarded as miraculous. The Leborna, from Sunderland for New York, went ashore and was wrecked off Lowestoft. The crew barely escaped. Many of the vessels lost by the troops at Aldershot were destroyed. The chapel of Oriel College, Oxford University, was badly damaged. The freight depot of the Great Western Railway was entirely demolished.

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1776--1876.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

An Address to the People of the State of Pennsylvania from the Corporators, for Pennsylvania, of the United States Centennial Board of Finance.

As citizens of the State in which the nation has ordained that the Centennial Exhibition commemorative of our independence is to be held, the opportunity is now presented to you to take your share in the responsibility resting upon the people of the United States to see that the exhibition shall be commensurate with the events it is to celebrate and the progress it is to exemplify.

Since the "World's Fair," held at London in 1851, international exhibitions have been recognized as uniting the most potential and far-reaching agencies for promoting the progress and the material interests of mankind ever devised, and they are always especially beneficial to the country in which they are held. The late Wm. H. Seward, when Secretary of State, said of them, in communicating to Congress the United States reports on the Paris Exposition of 1867:

"Their beneficent influences are many and widespread; they advance human knowledge in all directions. Through the universal language of the products of labor, the artisans of all countries hold communication; ancient prejudices are broken down; nations are fraternized; generous rivalries in the peaceful fields of industry are excited; the tendencies to war are lessened, and a better understanding between capital and labor is fostered."

One of their most salutary results is the promotion of an appreciation of the dignity of labor and its paramount claims to consideration as the basis of national wealth and power. Such exhibitions have become national necessities and duties.

Great Britain, France, and other leading powers have instructed and entertained the world with such exhibitions; Austria is rapidly completing one which will open in 1873, and is maturing its plans; and America should assert her place in this respect, as she has in others, among the powers most actively contributing to the advancement of mankind.

At a meeting of this body held in the city of Philadelphia on the 7th instant the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That all national banks, and other incorporated banking or savings institutions in the State of Pennsylvania, be requested and authorized to act as agents to receive subscriptions to the stock, and that in counties where no incorporated banks or savings institutions exist, the commissioners of each county shall designate private banks or bankers to act as agents for such purpose, and each corporator may designate to the Executive Commissioner such private banks in his district as he may deem satisfactory, to whom he shall severally receive subscriptions in accordance with the rules adopted by the United States Centennial Commission."

It is confidently hoped and believed that all agents so appointed will faithfully discharge the patriotic duty for which they have been selected, and in this way aid the important work. In compliance with the resolution, those agents will be promptly supplied with subscription books in which the people may subscribe for stock.

We are now called upon to take our quota of the stock, which has been apportioned according to the act of Congress of June 1, 1872, on the basis of population, and amounts to $9,341 shares at ten dollars per share, calling for $93,410, the proportion of the State being 3,521,951.

It is provided by the act of Congress that, at the close of the exhibition, all the property is to be converted into cash, and after paying the liabilities, the net assets to be divided among the subscribers. No flattering promises, however, are made of great prospective profits. There was another object. No, it was patriotism, and a no less elevated motive, should actuate us.

Money is the first and immediate requisite for the successful prosecution of the vast labors of the Central Commission; and it must be secured within the proper time, for the exhibition is to be international, and it is hoped that the universal range of human industry and art, and all natural products, as well as all the varied results of human skill, thought, and imagination.

Let us, therefore, arise to the work as one body, with such an organized movement as will inspire a generous emulation and secure the entire subscription for our quota of stock in the shortest possible time.

The eyes of the world are upon this, the chosen State, which, above all, gave to the land the best spot for the holy temple of freedom, Independence Hall, the sacred spot from which emanated that sublime Declaration, the cornerstone of the temple of our progress, the palladium of our liberties and our rights.

DANIEL M. FOX, Chairman,

AT LARGE.

Edwin H. Fitler, John R. Lowrie,
William Sellers, J. J. Gowen,
William Colder, John H. Michener.

DISTRICTS.

1—R. Rundle Smith, Robert Nebinger,
2—Joseph F. Tobias, Charles J. Stille,
3—J. L. Shoemaker, Henry D. Welsh,
4—Matthew Baird, William Soders,
5—L. P. Thompson, H. T. Darlington,
6—John Tracy, George H. Hoppe,
7—S. R. Worth, James M. Wispo,
8—Isaac Eckert, Henry Bushong,
9—James Myers, George Sanderson,
10—Benj. Bonnan, G. Dawson Coleman,
11—S. S. Detrick, L. C. Fox,
12—D. W. Hollenback, J. C. McCollom,
13—M. C. Mercur, Thomas Beaver,
14—Wm. Catheron, Henry McCormick,
15—C. J. T. McIntire, John Gibson,
16—Harry I. Stahle, Samuel Pittson,
17—D. McMurtrie, David Watson,
18—F. Ellicott, H. G. Parsons,
19—Wm. L. Scott, John Patton,
20—James Pierce, Joseph H. Marston,
21—H. P. Laird, Silas M. Clark,
22—Alex. Bradley, C. W. Batchelor,
23—James M. Cooper, Wm. S. Purviance,
24—George C. Reis, W. T. H. Pauley,

FOR TWO ADDITIONAL DISTRICTS.

John W. Forney, Alfred Huyddekoper,
Charles M. Hall, and the Chairman.

Attest, BENJ. H. HAINES, } Secretaries.
MYER COHEN, }

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

An Incident of the Boston Fire.

Mr. Henry Wilson, in the *Independent*, relates an incident of the Boston fire, bearing upon the subject of the relations of capital to labor, which deserves mention. Three years ago a well established firm engaged in the leather trade, following the example of several English manufactures, voluntarily proposed to divide a certain percentage of the profits of their business with their workmen. The wages of the latter, however, were not to be in any way affected by it. The workmen accepted it, and to show their appreciation of their employers' interest in them nearly one hundred of them signed a temperance pledge and joined a temperance organization. At the end of the past year they received in dividends the equivalent of half an hour's work per day for the whole year. The next year they took a livelier interest in the work, though the second year's business did not prove as successful as the first. The proprietors were then about to divide the third year's profits, amounting to six thousand dollars, when the fire came, and destroyed their store, and consumed a large amount of their goods. The firm promptly told their workmen frankly met and requested their employers not only not to divide the profits, but to take the sum of seven thousand dollars belonging to the workmen in bank, and allow them if necessary to mortgage their own houses for the benefit of the firm. The firm happily did not need to accept the generous offer; on the contrary, were able to divide the profits of the year as they had already proposed. Mr. Wilson thinks, and with good reason, that there is and can be no antagonism between labor and capital in that establishment; and that such an example is an emphatic reply both to the demagogues who rail at the aristocracy of laborers by teaching them that rent is robbery, and to the lawyers who hold that the profits of labor for profit is piracy, and also to those people vers who have no sympathy with the toilers under them, and who do not realize how much better between employer and employed can never be adjusted.

The Greeley Family Tomb.

The family lot in Greenwood cemetery of Horace Greeley is No. 2,344, and situated on Locust Hill. It rests upon the crown of the hill, and is one of the most commanding sites in the cemetery. There is no stone or monument erected to mark the spot; nothing but a few stakes driven into the earth to indicate its boundaries. A small underground vault has been built, and the earth has to be removed from the plot to effect an entrance. Within the portals of the tomb now repose Horace Greeley and wife.

The following inscriptions are on the tablets within the vault:

MARY J. GREELEY,
May 7, 1847.
Aged 6 months and 7 days.

ARTHUR GREELEY,
July 13, 1849.
Aged 5 years, 3 months, and 21 days.

RAPH GREELEY,
Feb. 28, 1857.
Aged 6 years and 12 days.

MARY GREELEY,
Oct. 30, 1872.
Aged 36 years and 6 months.

It is likely now that a suitable monument will be erected to designate the resting place of the stricken head of the Greeley family, and have inscribed upon it words fitly chosen to commemorate his many virtues.

The Demand for Miners.

As already noted in our columns, an agent dispatched by the mining companies of Marquette, in the Lake Superior region, left New York a few weeks ago for the European countries in search of skilled labor, and is expected to send an installment of twelve hundred workmen during the month of January. But ten times that number of skilled workmen could obtain immediate employment. Persons experienced in iron, lead or copper ores, desirous of bettering their condition in the far Northwest can probably obtain additional information by addressing the editor of the *Mining Journal*, Marquette, Michigan. But the demand for miners is not limited to the Lake Superior region. Miners have a wide field of employment open to them. They are in demand in all our Pacific States and Territories, in Virginia and West Virginia, and other States, and in Virginia and West Virginia a splendid field for mining labor will soon be opened on the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad which penetrates the richest mineral region in the world. This is emphatically a good time for miners, and they should improve the opportunity.

AN EXPEDITION, in which all Bible students will feel an interest, left New York a month since, under the charge of Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, of the United States army. Having obtained the necessary leave of absence from the Secretary of War, he is now on his way, with his attendants, to Palestine, to make a thorough survey of the country east and south of the Jordan and Dead Sea—another California. Among and Bashan. He goes out under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Society—a society numbering among its friends and supporters some of our leading merchants and bankers. The primary object of the expedition is to ascertain the practicability of establishing a line of country between the Mediterranean and the Jordan, the mountains of Lebanon, and the Valley of Hebron. The party will go quickly equipped in every book and corner, and its rules in Jerusalem are now being surveyed for excavation. The country east of the sacred river has been rarely trodden by the feet of tourists.

THERE is trouble in a family in Rochester, N. Y. The husband advises the world through an advertisement that his wife has left his bed and board without just cause or provocation, and announces his determination to pay no bills contracted by her. The wife responds through the same medium in this short, sharp and decisive way: "This is to certify that I never left William ——'s bed; I picked up my own bed and took it with me. And as for the board, it potatoes and milk is what he means, I have had *quantum sufficit*."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. NEGLEY'S NEW BILL

For the Construction of James River and Kanawha Canal.

Mr. Colfax and the Tribune

Gen. Crook's Report on Indian Affairs.

The Conciliatory Policy a Failure.

More Vigorous Proceedings Proposed.

Protection for Holders of Government Bonds.

A Change in the Mode of Voting for President.

Steam Pressure on Towing and Freight Boats.

Another Murderer to be Hanged.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1872.

A Great Undertaking.

The bill introduced by General Negley today for the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal is nearly as extensive as the important work which it contemplates. It directs the Secretary of War to lay out, construct, enlarge and improve a water way by canal, river, slackwater or sluice from tidewater on the James to the Ohio at the mouth of the Kanawha, which is to be for the entire distance seventy feet wide and seven feet deep, with sufficient locks to pass boats of forty by 200 feet, and navigable for boats of 280 tons. To pay the expense of this work the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue eight millions of government four and a half per cent. ten-fifty bonds, principal and interest payable in gold. The States of Virginia and West Virginia, are to cede to the United States all ownership and jurisdiction of the property, and the general government is also to extinguish by purchase of stock and pay off the debts of all navigating corporations whose property would be taken by the new enterprise. The Secretary of the Interior is to select Commissioners from each of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, whose terms of office shall be six years, one-third of the number to be appointed every second year. Who are to have the full control and management of this Atlantic and Ohio canal, and are to establish its tolls and generally direct its operations. When the revenues of the canal have paid the principal and interest of the bonds issued in aid of its construction, no tolls are afterward to be collected, and the canal will continue to be a public highway of commerce. The last section of the bill prohibits any member of Congress from being interested in any contract for construction.

Vice President Colfax and the Tribune.

The friends of Mr. Colfax here assert positively that he has been solicited by the stockholders of the *Tribune* to accept the chief editorship in place of Mr. Greeley, and that the matter is still under advisement on both sides.

Gen. Crook on the Indian Affairs.

Gen. Crook, in a report from his headquarters in Arizona, has the following in regard to recent operations of the special agents to the Indians in his department: "Having in view the greatest and earnest desire of the government to find a peaceable solution of this problem, I have not sufficiently and honestly supported the agents sent out for the work, and the long and bloody list of murders and robberies committed during the year by the very Indians who at one time or another have been fed at the public expense, is a ghastly commentary upon the result. I append herewith a list of these outrages, which does not by any means comprise all, but such as I can officially vouch for. I believe, therefore, I am justified in saying that I have fully carried out that portion of my instructions which required me to co-operate with the agents referred to, and believe that humanity demands that I should now proceed to carry out the remainder of my instructions, which require me to punish the incorrigibly hostile. In doing this I shall ask and expect from the civil agents of the Indian Department that hearty co-operation in future which I have not failed to extend to them in the past."

Greater Protection for Holders of Government Bonds.

Representative Hoar's bill for the safety of government bonds, is designed to secure both perfect security and at the same time convenience in the possession of the government to the holders of government securities. It authorizes national banks to hold as trustees registered government bonds, issuing to the owners certificates of deposits of equal value, the latter to be current and exchangeable, as coupon bonds are at present. Sales and transfers of certificates might be made with perfect facility, while the registry ensures perfect safety. The bill is approved by the Treasury Department and the Chairman of the House Banking Committee.

A Life for a Life.

Charles Johnson will be executed in this city to-morrow for the murder of his wife. This is the third execution in rapid succession, and the fourth is fixed for February.

The House of Representatives took notice of the defects in the existing electoral system, by receiving two constitutional amendments designed to correct the manner in which the people shall choose a President and Vice President. The one offered by General Banks provides for a direct election by the people, on the same day that the House of Representatives is elected, and under rules and regulations established by the respective States; the President and Vice President to hold office for six years, and to be ineligible for re-election; while the other, by Mr. Lynch merely proposes and in detail for a popular election. The precise words of the body of the Constitution are repeated in the proposed amendment, and the same provision for a choice by the House of Representatives, as now exists in case that no candidates receive a majority of the votes, is retained. General Banks also introduced a bill doubling the present salary of the President, which has much more chance of again coming before the House this session than either of the constitutional amendments submitted to-day.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Commissioners.

Hon. Wm. Windom has filed their report. A letter received to-day from Fargo, Dakota, states that the westward progress of the road has been suspended in consequence of the loss of two schooners loaded with iron, and that twenty-five miles of track remain to be laid in the spring before reaching Missouri.

Mr. Hooper's Civil Rights Bill,

Which occupied all the latter morning hours of Monday's session, came up as the first matter of business to-day. It could not have been passed in the House put it out of the way of blocking business by referring it to Butler's Committee on the Revision of the Laws, with authority to report at any time. This takes it out of the morning hour.

Steam Pressure on Tow-boats.

Mr. Scott's bill of last session, allowing towing and freight boats on Western rivers to carry a steam pressure of 150 pounds, instead of 110, was reported to the Senate from the Commerce Committee and passed. It was subsequently reconsidered, on account of an amendment put on in the House last session, and not wanted now. The bill will be put in shape at once and passed, so as to affect steam pressure alone.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1872.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:—Postmaster—J. C. Sedwick, Painesville, Ohio; George B. Whiting, Granville, Ohio.

HEADSTONES FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate a communication relating to certain difficulties which prevented his execution of the act of 1872 relative to National Cemeteries. It recommends and asking for additional legislation to enable the department to supply said headstones in accordance with the law.

AT 1:30 yesterday morning, a gentleman, supposed to be Col. Fritz Anneke, of Milwaukee, walked off a sidewalk in the North Division, Chicago, into the cellar of a burnt house and instantly killed. Shortly afterward, another man, named John O'Hara, walked into a pitfall and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

A "temperance bureau" has been established in Chicago, and issues a request to "all wives and families suffering from the neglect of drunken husbands or other evils resulting from intoxicating drinks" to send in their complaints. As the present law of Illinois provides for the recovery of pecuniary damages from liquor sellers in all such cases, no doubt the bureau expects to make a good thing of it.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. TENTON introduced a bill providing that in case any person entitled to pension for service in the war of 1812 dies during the pendency of his application, the accrued pension to which he would have been entitled shall be paid to his widow or legal representatives.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill relating to the payment of customs duties, which provides that after June 30, 1873, it shall be lawful to receive twenty per cent. of the amount of customs duties in United States notes, and twenty per cent. of the aforesaid proportion each year hereafter until 1877, when duties may be paid either in gold or United States notes.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill providing that hereafter the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States shall commence on the first Monday of October of each year.

In accordance with the resolution adopted last week, the Senate, at the end of the morning hour, proceeded to consider bills on the calendar. The report of the committee of conference on the bill regulating the construction of bridges across the Ohio river was agreed to, and the House having agreed to it at the last session, the bill is now passed.

Mr. SUMNER'S joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, confining the Presidency to one term, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

At 2:35 the Senate went into executive session, and so

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1872.

We observe that the Memphis *Avalanche*, a Southern journal of the same political schools as the Pittsburgh *Post*, entertains quite different views from the latter concerning the President's recommendations respecting the subject of education. The *Avalanche* holds that "Republican government and education must go hand in hand," and admonishes the people of *the South that* unless the Southern States take speedy measures to place a good, common school education within the reach of every child in that section, it will become the duty of Congress to see that it is done. Unlike the *Post*, that paper is neither frightened by the bugbear of "centralization," nor sufficiently given over to the domination of partisan prejudice to characterize as "a delusion and a snare" the passage of measures for the promotion of that enlightenment upon which the pillars of the Republic are professedly based.

FOREWARNED is forearmed. Even thus early in the session evidences are cropping out that the lobby at Washington are making preparations for a desperate attempt to secure the passage of a bill for the refunding of the cotton tax. When the proposition was first broached last winter, we denounced it as a gigantic and indefensible job, and it is to be hoped every honest member will oppose this corrupt scheme with all the resources at his command. In previous references to the subject we have shown the utter impossibility of restoring the money to those from whom it was really taken. The amount of the tax is some seventy millions of dollars, the lion's share of which would of course go to the conscienceless and promoters of the job. Indeed, it is stated on good authority that a settled agreement has been made that the cotton ring shall have one half of the money if they succeed in pushing the claim through Congress. The schemes and its abettors should be vigilantly watched.

ELSEWHERE in to-day's paper is printed the address issued to the people of this State by the Pennsylvania corporators of the United States Centennial Board of Finance. It is to be presumed that it will meet with a response as prompt as liberal. It is not exactly a money making enterprise, to be sure; but it is something better than that. It is a grand national celebration in which every citizen ought to feel a patriotic interest. But although the centenary will be purely a national affair, Pennsylvania should feel an especial pride in promoting its success in every particular. On our soil the vast jubilee is to be held. Within our borders many of the vital seeds of which our national prosperity and greatness are the splendid fruitage, were planted. Philadelphia, the site of the Exposition, will probably contribute a larger amount than any other city, and Pennsylvania will be likely to lead all the other States in subscriptions to the capital stock. The quota of Allegheny county is sixty-eight thousand dollars, and it is understood that all the banks have offered to receive subscriptions without charging any commission therefor. The amount, it is to be presumed, will be taken at once. Exclusive of the higher considerations of patriotism, there is hardly any city in the country which has a more direct interest than Pittsburgh in making the exhibition a complete and perfect success. Its effect upon the industries of the nation cannot be otherwise than beneficial in the highest degree, in which matters no community has a deeper practical concern than our own. The subscriptions should be completed within a week at the farthest.

A PAPER of Washington, D. C., has discovered one good result of the horse distemper in the fact that it has reminded some of the American ladies that they have been provided with feet for the purpose of walking, a truth which many of them appeared to have quite forgotten, if they had ever learned it. No doubt, other observers were surprised at the number of fashionable ladies who were to be seen promenading the streets while the disease was at its height, ladies who at other times are never seen in the open air except in their carriages. In fact, fashionable ladies were not the only class of the American population who were forced by the withdrawal of the horse cars to take daily a kind of exercise which they might with positive advantage to their health and spirits continue to take every day. It is safe to say that no other civilized men and women living in the cold or temperate latitudes walk so little as Americans, and there cannot be a more notable proof that they suffer in constitution in consequence of the neglect, and that the next generation will suffer still more, having to bear the effects of their parents' fault as well as their own. People whose occupation is sedentary are inexcusable if living within a mile or two of their places of business they use the cars; and even those whose indoor work is laborious may not with impunity wholly neglect exercise in the open air. If any apology is thought necessary for this unsolicited admonition, it may be found in the almost universal silence of both physicians and preachers regarding a subject which is of as much importance to the public health and morals as any other of merely temporal range. Walking seems destined to be one of the lost arts.

NOT long ago we expressed the belief that the question of subjecting monopolies to wholesome restraints would shortly press its way to the front as one of the leading public issues of the time. It bids fair to do so earlier than we expected. From Maine to California the people are becoming more or less aroused with regard to the matter. In Illinois, quite recently, it was judicially decided that corporations existed for the benefit of the people, and not the people for the benefit of the corporations, the right of eminent domain and of State sovereignty over all railroads in the State being fully affirmed. Nor would there seem to be any doubt of the competency of the legislature of any State to hold these chartered corporations to a strict accountability, or to so regulate the tariff of charges upon passengers and freights as to insure equity between the stockholders and the general public—unless, indeed, such legislature shall have deprived itself of that power by legislative contract with the owners of the road. There is perhaps more to be feared from monopoly than from any other harmful tendency of the time. In California, for instance, according to a circular recently issued by the Agricultural Union of that State, one man, by his combinations with the railroad, steamboat and vessel owners, has almost as complete control over them and their wheat crop as though the grain were his property and they were his slaves, he having the power to enforce such terms in regard to the price of wheat as he has absolutely as though he had the whole force of government at his command—a condition of affairs which has this year cost the farmers of that State from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. It is not to be denied, however, that there are some railroad and other corporations which neither ignore their obligations nor repudiate the claims of the people upon them. Still, their power is so great, and that of some so arbitrarily and unjustly exercised, that general attention is being directed thereto. It is to be hoped the agitation of the subject may result in the redress of the grievances complained of.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.

Occurrences are constantly being made by the cable to the various opposing elements of the French Assembly, that a brief survey of the party divisions of that body will not be considered out of place. The Assembly is divided into seven distinct parties, as follows: First. The Extreme Left, composed of the ultra Republicans, some of whom are sympathizers with the Commune, and many of whom would probably hail with joy the renewal of insurrection. This party is small, not numbering over twenty-five or thirty deputies. Second. The Left, an able, active and numerous party, comprising over a hundred deputies, many of whom are men of vigor and genius. This is said to be the most compactly organized body in the Chamber. They are positive, thorough Republicans, insisting on universal suffrage, compulsory and secular education. When it comes to the Church they are more or less divided. GAMBETTA, LOUIS BLANC, JULES FAVRE, JULES SIMON, Minister of Public Instruction, M. GREVY, President of the Chamber, and other notables of France, belong to this section. Third: The Left Center. This comprises the Conservative Republicans, and is the party which, during the late stormy dissensions, has most strenuously supported President Thiers. They number about one hundred and fifty deputies, and their Republicanism is not so pronounced as is their Constitutionalism and Parliamentarianism. Among the most prominent leaders of this division are M. DE REMUSAT, Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. GOULARD, Minister of Finance. Fourth: The Bonapartists. This section is small in number, but they are said to be powerful and dangerous. They are led by M. ROUHER, a very able politician. Their political creed is simply the restoration of the Empire. Fifth: The Right Center. These number about a hundred and fifty deputies, most of whom are Orleanists by preference. On general principles of government they differ but slightly from the Left Center, although the majority of them are opposed to the Republic. The Sixth and Seventh sections, named, respectively, the Right and Extreme Right, are legitimate monarchists, who favor the restoration of the Count de CHAMBORD as the Bourbon heir to the throne. They number together about one hundred and twenty members. They include many nobles and others whose names are historically memorable. The principle difference between these two bodies is that the Right are mostly desirous of coalition with the Orleanists, with the condition that the Count of Paris shall be recognized as the heir of Henry, while the extreme Right is composed of rigid, old-time monarchists, who will concede nothing to the Orleanists or anybody else, but insist that CHAMBORD shall be restored without conditions. In addition to these recognized, distinct parties, a minute analysis of the Assembly would probably make out five or six more, for the reason that, notwithstanding the fixed lines of division, those included between any two of them are by no means compact or of one opinion and policy. Such being the number, character and condition of the various constituent elements of the Assembly, it will readily be seen how difficult it must be for M. THIERS to reconcile them into anything like harmony, or to carry any measures at all.

QUINQUENNIAL CENSUS.

One of the subjects which will probably engage the attention of Congress sooner or later during its present session, is the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the time of taking the census. In the President's Message also the subject finds special mention, and, as the purpose to which it refers, has been for some time, a topic of more or less interest among statisticians in Europe as well as in this country, it seems likely that several members of the House at least, have already investigated the details necessary to its complete illustration in a speech. Who shall speak first is a matter of minor concern. Most persons whose occasional curiosity or a higher motive may have led them to consult the American census reports, must have discovered their defects for practical purposes, resulting from the long interval of ten years between one census and another. In any country, even the oldest and most stationary, the difficulty would occur in the present age of rapid development in all departments of art and industry. In the United States, where so many causes co-operate to working transition, where "all things literally flow," and everything grows with a speed which makes its increase visible even from day to day; where great areas of land are transformed in a few months from a desert into fruitful fields, while within the same period sometimes a squatter's cabin becomes the center of a city, a census report necessarily ceases, almost before it can be printed, to exhibit the real condition of the nation. A decennial census report of course ceases to possess much more than a merely historical interest or value long before the expiration of the decade for which it was intended to serve. Then, while in certain more ancient and stable or unprogressive nations, by the employment of familiar principles and rules, the statistician is able, from ascertained facts in the past, to make deductions relative to the future sufficiently exact for practical ends, the method fails, established principles and rules prove untrustworthy when applied to details in a country so exceptional in its conditions and so entirely unprecedented in its progress from all parts of the country. One hundred barrels of oranges per week are being shipped from the St. John's river, in Florida, but those who can afford to wait will not sell before January.

The *State Gazette*, of Austin, Texas, rejoices with exceeding great and diabolic joy that Chicago and Boston have been devastated by fire, because those cities were conspicuously energetic in raising troops against the rebellion, and it hopes and believes that Philadelphia will come next.

The commandant at Havana has just summoned a number of the ladies of that city "to present themselves at the artillery barracks to defend themselves against charges of treason," such as, "Were you not plotting women in the hope of a superior Cuba the chances of victory must be waxing small and few and far between.

Good again. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin have just decided a case against the Western Union Telegraph Company, holding them responsible for the prompt transmission of dispatches, and liable for pecuniary losses growing out of their neglect or delay.

Hunters who have spent the last month killing venison, decline the report that the deer are affected with the epizootic, or any other disease, to be perfectly untrue.

The Richmond Granite Company, doing business on the river about four miles from Richmond, have just taken one of the largest loads ever moved, having secured a solid piece of stone of excellent quality 60 feet long, 50 feet deep, and 46 feet wide, measuring 138,000 cubic feet, and weighing 11,500 tons, or three times as much.

An excellent vein of coal has been discovered at the Cure of Hound.

The longest matrimonial engagement on record is that of a couple who were married at East Lyme, Conn., on Thanksgiving day. They were betrothed in 1811, and had been drawing out the sweetness of the engagement season ever since. Fifty-five years of loving and coming, of blissful anticipation and all the joys and delights of wedded love is more than is often vouchsafed to mortals.

The episodic cat-arch has extended in Massachusetts to the feline genus, and a clutch-critical reporter of cribbage has the "whole cat and caboodle," being a chronic disease, it probably spreads by catalysis.

The New York *Times* has discovered "a large quill of *manna*" in the shrine of vast quantities of kerosene within the luminous regions of that city.

The Missouri *Republican* calls the Legislature and Governor of that State "mutton heads," they were simply the representatives of its own principles. The *Republican*, therefore, makes itself out a sheep who has gone astray.

The bright side of the great diamond swindle is the wonderful revelation it has caused of the glories of a country of which little before has been known. Every chronicler of the various parties has a new story to tell, and none of their tales lack interest. While the expeditions were of no value whatever to the interests in which they were projected, they have certainly been of some service to the country.

Four hundred and nine new certificates of incorporation have been granted in Connecticut during the past year, with a total capital of $138,246,900; while the capital stock of previous existing companies has been increased by nearly $6,000,000.

New York people are just now in trouble about their coffee. A chemical analysis has revealed to their astonished senses, the fact that the beverage served at the principal hotels and restaurants of that city is a strong infusion of roasted beans, chicory, sweet potato peelings, with a trace of burnt tobacco stems to put a head on it.

A Mr. Short, treasurer of the Memphis theater, is said to have fallen heir to an Irish estate worth a million or more of pounds sterling. He will not be short for a long time to come.

"Lord Gordon Gordon," who disappeared from view a long time ago, and has been following in the footsteps of the illustrious Wandering Jew ever since, is said to be at Fort Garry, in the region of Manitoba. As nearly as we can judge that would be a capital place for the adventurous aristocrat to settle down for the remainder of his days. The principal ingredients of the neighborhood are Indians, wolves and cold.

Rev. Dr. Haight, who has just been elected to the Bishopric of Massachusetts, is a native of New York. He was educated at Columbia College, and subsequently filled the Professor's chair in the New York Theological Seminary. He entered the field of missionary labors at Cincinnati, when a very young man, and there laid the foundations of the parish of St. Paul's, now the finest fully-built and completed high Church congregation in the diocese of that city. During the last fifteen years he has labored indefatigably in New York in connection with St. Paul's, of which he is senior assistant, and has seemingly unconsciously developed a wonderful talent for and his able exposition of canonical law, in which he is recognized at present as a very high authority in the Church.

Daniel Boone's axe, rifle, aged sister and numerous terrapins are traveling separately through the newspapers. Stories about him are to be no longer.

Seventy-three members of the Adams family, descendants of UZZEL and CARISSA ADAMS, and a branch of the famous Adams family of Massachusetts, had a reunion at the house of Horace Adams, of Wethersfield, Conn., on Thursday. The genealogy of these families, yet imperfect, is to be completed soon.

Lucky enough. The poet Campbell said that he once heard a lady of distinction, who would not defend Sir Thomas Lawrence from the charge of having been culpable in paying attention to ladies without intending to follow them up by an offer of his hand. A gentleman remarked that Sir Thomas was highly blamable. "No," replied the lady (it was rumored she herself was once the temporary object of the great painter's attentions), "he was exactly—TOO much to blame," said she smilingly. "What!" exclaimed the gentleman, "would you have me! Not to blame for such conduct?" "No, not so much," was still the smiling response. "Can you really, madam, defend such behaviour as described?" "Why, sir," interrupted the lady, "to confess the truth, I am firmly of opinion that the majority of the women would rather *be courted and jilted, than not be courted at all!*"

A magnificent bouquet of flowers has been sent from London to the youthful Empress of China. The manufacturers, doubtful of the musical abilities of the Celestial lady, have added "a grinding apparatus." The tunes they are—"God Save the Queen," the "Miserere," from "Trovatore," the "Lancers' Quadrille," and the "Marseillaise."

Professor Blyden, who is making an exploring expedition into the interior of Africa, writes from a town eighty miles from Freetown, Sierra Leone, that he has found a Mohammedan university with about a thousand pupils, including a large number of girls, who are studying Arabic.

Miss Hattie C. Root, daughter of Roland Root, of Cedawater, Michigan, who was appointed a clerk in the United States Treasury Department a few months since, has been promoted to a first-class clerkship, having passed the competitive examination and passing number one out of a class of forty persons examined at the same time.

Mr. George Carter has resigned the editorship of *Appleton's Journal*. His successor is Mr. Bigelow, formerly an associate.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An immense coal depot for New England is about to be established at East Providence, Rhode Island, a tract of sixty-five acres having been purchased for the purpose by one of the largest Pennsylvania coal companies. Extensive docks form part of the projected enterprise.

A purveyor of dog's meat for sausage making, has actually been arrested in New York with a carcass in his possession.

The editor of *The Fowls* (New York) *Democrat* has achieved a triumph of a mixed metaphor. He says: "Now that we are chased out and got down to rock bottom, let the blackboard be sponged clean, and commence a new account.

The Chicago thieves are getting to be as sharp and cool as the lawyers of that enterprising town. While a New York jeweller was enjoying his supper at a hotel in that city the other night a thief broke open his trunk, transferred sixteen thousand dollars worth of watches and trinkets to a valise, went to the office, paid his bill and disappeared.

A remarkable example of rapid work is afforded in the completion of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad one hundred and sixty miles in length, which furnishes a more direct eastern outlet for the various lines which concentrate about Cairo in Illinois. It was begun about the 1st of April last, and is now finished, so that trains will begin to run to-day.

Indianapolis is an ambitious young city. It has a bonded debt of $900,000, $40,000 of which is due next month, and $125,000 railway appropriations due in about seventeen years, leaving something like $100,000 to be provided for within two years.

The Palaka (Fla.) *Herald* says the Great Okeechobee Lake in that State, is large enough to float all the navies in the world. You can there see animals nowhere mentioned in books on animated natural. This lake is sixty miles long and from ten to twenty miles wide; it is far beyond the habitation of civilized man; its shores are seldom troubled by hunters, and even the Indians keep far south of its borders."

A breach of promise case between an Anglo-Saxon citizen of Oregon, and a dusky maiden of the forest, has been amicably settled by the marriage of both parties.

A new advertising dodge has just been invented in Paris. Of late a large number of bank bills have been seen in circulation with slips of paper pasted upon the back. At first it was supposed that the bill had been torn and mended, but as the same thing was seen on new bills a more careful examination was made. It was found that an enterprising tradesman had pasted his advertisements upon the back of the currency of the realm, and had taken the novel way of getting his business cards into circulation.

Washington Territory is shipping cattle, sheep and hay to British Columbia in considerable quantities.

Mr. John M. Goodwin, C. E. of the Erie Railway, proposes the formation of a "Society of Prowess, with a speed which makes its increase visible even from day to day; where great areas of land are transformed in a few months from a desert into fruitful fields, while within the same period sometimes a squatter's cabin becomes the center of a city, a census report necessarily ceases, almost before it can be printed, to exhibit the real condition of the nation. A decennial census report of course ceases to possess much more than a merely historical interest or value long before the expiration of the decade for which it was intended to serve. Then, while in certain more ancient and stable or unprogressive nations, by the employment of familiar principles and rules, the statistician is able, from ascertained facts in the past, to make deductions relative to the future sufficiently exact for practical ends, the method fails, established principles and rules prove untrustworthy when applied to details in a country so exceptional in its conditions and so entirely unprecedented in its progress from all parts of the country.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

STRAW FOR BEDDING.

In some parts of the country straw is so abundant that it is left in the fields where thrashed and set fire to. Even in the wheat-growing sections of this State there are many farms where straw is scattered about the yards all winter for the mere purpose of rotting it into manure. In other parts of the State it is so scarce that the cattle must lie on the bare boards, or be bedded with sawdust or shavings.

We believe there are few farms where straw need be wasted. We propose to say nothing in regard to the demand which exists for it to make paper or for bedding in the cities, except to remark that in some cases it might be more profitable to sell the straw and buy bran or grain rather than to waste the straw at home.

Some farmers seem to suppose that they *must* get rid of their straw during the winter. We know many farms where straw is thrown a good deep art a time about the yards in winter and early spring, where not a handful of straw could be found in June! We hope all the readers of the *Agriculturist* will avoid this mistake. There is not a week in the year when straw cannot be used to advantage on a farm.

Where straw is fed to horses, cows, or sheep, we would not be sparing of it. Put enough into the racks for them to pick out the best, and use what they leave each day for litter. What we object to is scattering a great layer of straw about the yards two or three times during the winter. Better litter the yards every day where it is necessary. In the case of sheep there is nothing more injurious than to confine them to lie on a mass of fermenting straw. Sheep are very fond of having a clean bed of straw to lie down upon. We have often observed sheep in winter standing shivering, and when a little clean straw was spread under the shed or about the yard they would very soon lie down and chew the end of contentment.

The great point in littering sheep, then, is to give little and often—the less the better, provided it keeps the sheep out of the mud, and gives them a dry, clean bed to lie upon. A sheep must be very tired before it will lie on a dirty bed. Another point to be observed is never to change the position of the racks occasionally, or to be careful every day to scatter the straw that is pulled out. Unless this is done, there will soon be a thick layer of straw on the side of the rack, which will be liable to ferment.

It is sometimes a great convenience, and we think economical, to cut the straw into chaff, not only to feed, but for litter. We think it absorbs more liquid, and the soiled portions can be removed more readily from the rest of the litter, and with less waste of straw.—*American Agriculturist*.

CORRECT WAY TO SWEEP A CARPET.

There are three ways to sweep a carpet—one right and two wrong ways. One wrong way is to hold the broom nearly in front of the operator, with the handle inclined backward toward him, then press down as a forward thrust is given, thus throwing the heaviest dirt half way across the room, while the light particles are sent whirling about, covering ashes, while every article of furniture.

Another wrong way to sweep a carpet is to sweep from front to back with a long, heavy sticking, by which the material to be removed is pressed into the carpet rather than worked gently along on the surface. If either of these wrong ways is adopted, the broom will wear out the carpet more than it is worn by the adequate use of the right way. The proper manner to clean a dust-pan full of the nap of the carpet every time it is swept, a new one will soon be required.

The right way to sweep is to incline the handle a little forward, then give a light draw, or stroke, allowing the broom to hardly touch the carpet. Not enough force to make the broom should be allowed to press on the carpet, as the dirt is moving forward. Let the dirt be moved and rolled along very lightly, in a perpendicular direction, and with a little of wet paper, or clean and wet sawdust can be spread over the carpet before the sweeping is commenced, all the fine dirt will cohere to the wet material. A little smart woman who is a terror to dirt will frequently hurl it about the room or if it were suspended by a waterproof, and which could be easily handled, but strong enough to jar for sweeping. But by using a good broom, having a long handle, high, and bending the straws very lightly, it will scarcely require the strength of a child to sweep a large parlor in a few minutes. Scarcely one housekeeper in fifty understands how to sweep a carpet correctly.—*Iowa Home*.

CHARCOAL FOR CATTLE.

An exchange says that the use of charcoal as well as salt has been highly recommended for cattle, as tending to keep them in good condition, and help their general improvement. Salt acts healthy on the blood. Charcoal, through its absorbent qualities, removes the gases and impurities of the blood, which otherwise bed themselves in the paint, and keep the carriage fresh and clean. The leather top should also be wiped off, and if an oiled cloth be rubbed over immediately after the leather has been dried with the chamois it will do much toward preserving the luster of the leather, and preventing it from hard and shrinking. After washing always rub the plated work with a woolen cloth that has a little cotton flannel on it. This gives a polish to the metal and much annoyance from having a soiled carriage may be saved by thus caring for it.

BREAKING HORSES TO PACE.

In Barbary pacing horses are held in such high estimation that the method of making a spirited trotter shackle like a boat in a chop sea is reduced to a science. To make him rack easily a ring of lead covered with leather is put around each hoof; a cord from each weight ascends and is fastened to the saddle, front and rear; next, a strap runs horizontally from the one to the hind foot on both sides. Being rather short, it is impossible to make a long step. Restraint compels the animal to practice a new art to progress at all. Soon a pace is established of going ahead thus tethered the desirable amble is fully and permanently accomplished.

MATERIALS FOR MANURE.

The last harvest of the season is at hand. It is the gathering of materials for a stock of manure for next year. On this work depends the amount which may be reaped from next year's crop. If the supply of manure can be doubled, the crops may be increased in more than equal proportion. It is not the droppings of the stock alone that constitute manure, but there are many materials that may be gathered from the forest or stream quite valuable. The bulk of the manure from stock consists of undigested vegetable fiber, as crude and unaltered in character as when it existed in the shape of hay, straw or fodder. But its mechanical condition is greatly changed, and in its present state of minute division it more rapidly enters into decomposition. That is the whole secret of the value of animal manure.

Every farmer knows how to control abundance of material worth as much as the droppings of his cattle, which, if gathered and mingled with the more easily decomposed matter, will furnish for his crops food of the richest description. Of these the first in importance is forest leaves. These rapidly decay and contain a much larger proportion of the most valuable fertilizers than the wood. While the dry wood contains from one-tenth of a pound to four pounds in the hundred of potash, dry leaves and young twigs contain from half a pound up to ten pounds of potash in the hundred. Almost exactly the same relative proportion holds good in regard to the phosphoric acid contained in these substances. A hundred pounds of leaves of the mixed forest growths common in the United States will yield nearly two pounds of this most indispensable fertilizer.

Leaves may be gathered at any time before snow falls. They should be raked together with hay rakes—either hand rakes or horse—and gathered into piles. They may be hauled now or in winter, but now is the accepted time. A hay rack protected at the sides by a few boards, is an excellent vehicle to haul them in; large barrel hoops covered loosely with a piece of gunny bagging make handy baskets by which to load them into the wagon. Floor headway is made with forks of any kind, except barley forks, and they are not unusually met with. When brought home they may be put under roof or kept dry beneath a few boards or a thatch of straw. Then they make a comfortable bedding for any stock, but most especially for sows with young litters. Besides leaves many other materials will suggest themselves. Tan bark contains much potash, especially oak, and next hemlock. Sawdust also is valuable, especially that of beech, elm and bass wood, while that from other hard wood is worth the trouble of gathering. Road scrapings, meadow muck, coarse weed and such refuse should be brought in and cast into the stables and yards, and made to absorb the liquid manure, and every day's labor thus spent is in a worthy harvest field. —*N. Y. Tribune*.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

To pickle peppers: Use the peppers green. Cut the stem end off and remove the seeds carefully; soak in salt and water twenty-four hours. Take them out and rinse them. Take good cabbage, cut very fine, and stuff them; sew the stem end on and put them into vinegar. In two weeks they will be ready for use.

To fry potatoes: Place some slices of salt pork upon the bottom of a frying-pan, and after paring your potatoes and slicing them quite thin, place them over the meat and cover tightly; fry them about a half hour, stirring them over frequently after they begin to brown.

Another recipe for potato salad: Cut cold boiled potatoes in slices, and also one onion and small garlic; then season with two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, half pint of vinegar; pepper and salt to taste; to be mixed three hours before serving; serve cold.

HELPFUL HINTS.

An English writer has recently asserted that an undue proportion of time in the system is the cause of premature gray hair, and advises to avoid hard water, either for drinking purposes or washing, observed infusion of coffee and also hard water is always strongly impregnated with lime. Hard water may be softened by boiling it; let it become cold, and then use it as a beverage.

The following is an English remedy for corns: Bathe the feet well in warm water, then with a sharp instrument pare off as much of the corn as can be done without pain or causing it to bleed, and dress once a day with the following salve: Black oxide of copper, grs. xxv; lard, oz ss.

To color human hair black, and not stain the skin, it is asserted that a liquid may be made by taking one part of bay rum, three parts of olive oil, and one part of good brandy, by measure. The hair must be washed with the mixture every morning, and in a short time the use of it will make the hair a beautiful black, without injuring it. If the last be the article desired be of the best quality, mixed in a bottle, and always shaken before applied.

To cure a felon on the hand, take the inside bark of sassafras root, dry, and grate it fine, and set in a teacup with cold water for a poultice. Apply to the felon, and wet once in five minutes with the tea of the bark. This, followed up, will draw it to a head in twenty-four hours, without any pain and without any injury to the hand.

ADULTERATION OF BUTTER.

There is probably no article of human food so basely and fearfully adulterated in our large cities, as butter. The manufacture by means of animal fats, at least one-half of the butter of the lower grades. The amount of water and salt is easily detected by simple tests, as melting the butter and its weighing the water; and thereafter by evaporating the water, the amount of salt may be determined nearly exactly. Animal fats may be detected according to the *American Artisan*, by shaking a small portion of the sample with a moderate quantity of ether in a corked tube at the ordinary temperature, when cow butter will readily dissolve, and leave the adulterating fat as a milky fluid at the bottom of the tube; this residue one to acid is pretty fluid, but that left by tallow or dripping has a peculiar thick, granular appearance. The upper liquid should be poured off, and the residue washed once or twice by agitation with a little cold ether, when it may be examined under the microscope, and tested, after warming to get rid of the ether, by its specific gravity. If the test be made with a mixture of pure butter with lard, tallow, dripping, etc., a few trials will show that it is capable of giving very fair results. Excess of ether must be avoided, or complete solution will take place.

If the butter contains much salt or water, it is best to purify it first by melting and shaking with hot water.

To purify fat for tallow in butter, propose G. Soldet, will give fair imitation, is a mixture of one pound of the lard in a warm place, quickly pour over it one pound of sulphuric acid, and after a short time add to the mixture a strong solution of commercial nitric acid containing a trace of iodine, and boiling, and pour the glass a while. Lard butter is then immediately free to the taste, and in a small city goodies, which still will become rancid on exposure to the air. The fat, on the other hand, will at once solidify to an opaque mass, and when melted will have a granular surface; while tallow mixed with butter will become partially opaque according to the extent of the admixture, though in less than five minutes. After trying this test on pure butter, pure tallow, and the various mixtures of the two, will soon learn the appearances, and will be able to form a very shrewd opinion in future as to whether such sophistication are to the butter.

Among the various other antidotes, found in Hiller's Dr. Dr. Pereira, also strychnine produces one apparent under the mucous one. Flour and starch were also found out.

Good butter ought to become quite clear and transparent when melted; any residue that consist of curds, or salt, will soon be recognized, as in lard. Of course, salt butter contains salt as a normal constituent, and good butter should not contain more twenty two to eighty five per cent. of fatty matters, the exact amount of which is ascertained by separating the butter in plenty of boiling ether, separating any residue, and allowing ether to evaporate in a small dish, when the residual fat can be weighed.

Unproductive Brands.

Imitations and counterfeits of an established, popular restorative, although mischievous in their direct effects, are indirectly beneficial in some respects. They teach the community to rate at its just value the genuine article that has been similated and proved. The reputation and sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, have been greatly enhanced by the attempts that have been made to supplant it. The dupes of imposture who from time to time have been induced by plausible falsehoods to try some worthless succedaneum for the standard tonic of America have invariably returned to it in an enthusiastic frame of mind, ready to champion its merits to the uttermost. The warmest panegyrists of its prevent. itive and curative properties are those who have scalded the bottom of their mouths with some of the balance and found them wanting. In a pecuniary point of view, all attempts to undermine the popularity of this medicine have proved advantageous to the proprietors, and except for the sake of protecting the public the game of exposure would not be worth the candle.

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The Patent Medicine Department is complete, embracing a great number of Proprietaries not found in any other establishment. The prices are moderate, and no misrepresentations to effect a sale.

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VOICE LOZENGES, in doz.
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, bulk;
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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st of January and July, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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One of the Executors, at No. 47 Sixth street, late St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. 7:s

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From medium to very fine qualities; Fine Laces, Collars and Handkerchiefs.

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PIANOS

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This Mortgage is a FIRST LIEN on the first twelve miles of the Road, and is a low lot for the investor seeking short paper to realize as months maturity, and pays 7 per cent. on the investment.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 9, 1872.

In the local money market there is a feeling of confidence among capitalists, and borrowers are not clamoring over the stringency of funds. The pork packers have been active, stimulated by the cold snap, which is favorable for packing purposes; the low price of cut and cured meats, as compared with live hogs, imparts caution to dealers, and we do not look for a heavy season among packers, unless this discrepancy is reduced so as to leave room for a fair profit. Should, however, the large dealers conclude to put up their usual stock, the demand for money from that quarter will be heavy, and it will be largely called for. Even now other quarter do we look for any excessive pressure for money till after the holidays.

—The country banks are increasing their balances with their city correspondents in proportion as the farmers sell off their stock and produce and pay their obligations to the banks. The movement thus set in toward the monetary centers should naturally relieve the close pressure of the New York market, which now requires money worth to brokers, on call, from 1-16 to 1 per cent. per diem.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn'g.	Eve'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¼	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¼	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅝	113¾
U. S. Bonds of both (new)	116	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1887	117	116⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116½	116⅝
10 40's	109⅝	109⅞
New 5s	110⅝	110⅞
Gold	112¼	112⅜
Currency 6s	112¼	112½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	113½
United States 6s of 1867	115¼
United States 6s of 1868	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅞
Currency Sixes	116⅞

—Frequent incomplete references have been made to the case of the Second National Bank of Erie, vs. the Ocean National Bank of New York, involving the question of responsibility of custodians of special deposits. We give below a full account of the case:

When, in 1869, the Ocean Bank was robbed, it was asserted that the robbers had left on the special depositors, for whom the bank assumed no responsibility. This position of the bank has been, however, denied by certain of these interested, and the question of responsibility will shortly be tested in the United States Circuit Court of this district.

Smith, Randolph & Co. claimed that they were entitled to receive, on paying the securities, all that they had deposited or their value, with premium added—in other words, that they had nothing to do with, nor any interest in the robbery. The Ocean Bank claimed, on the other hand, that the receipt of securities was in the nature of a special deposit, and, therefore, the bank was not responsive for their safe keeping. The Penn Township Court decided in favor of Smith, Randolph & Co., and the Erie Bank had to pay the sum it made to be seen from the Supreme Court will decide.

It seems that the Second National Bank of Erie, Pa., sent to the Ocean Bank $50,000 to be loaned "on call." This sum, and $100,000 deposited with the Ocean Bank United States securities as collateral for the loan. These securities, among those stolen, and Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co. claimed that these securities should be sold when they refunded the money borrowed. This claim was resisted by the Ocean Bank, and the result was a suit of Randolph & Co. against the Erie Bank, which was tried in Philadelphia about two years ago, which decided in favor of the plaintiffs, the judgment amounting to over $25,000. When the decision was rendered the Erie Bank took steps to have the Ocean Bank refund the amount originally loaned, together with the interest, premium and costs awarded by the Philadelphia Court to Smith, Randolph & Co. The claim having been resisted by the Ocean Bank, the matter always to come before the Supreme Court, which will be of interest to all business men having special deposits in any of our city banks.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 9, 1872.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Gold	112	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112
Canton						
Western Union Tel	78½	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Quicksilver	36	36	36	36	36	36
Pacific Mail	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Adams Express	93	93	93	93	93	93
Wells, Fargo Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
American Express	57	57	57	57	57	57
United States Express	70	70	70	70	70	70
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	125	125	125	125	125	125
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Do. preferred	97	97	97	97	97	97
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Do. preferred	58	58	58	58	58	58
Wabash						
Fort Wayne	91	91	91	91	91	91
Toledo and Wabash	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Chicago and Alton	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do. preferred						
Terre Haute and Ind	27	27	27	27	27	27
Do. preferred	60	60	60	60	60	60
Ohio and Mississippi	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Do. preferred	58	58	58	58	58	58
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Northwestern	82	82	82	82	82	82
Do. preferred	91	91	91	91	91	91
Fort Wayne						
Chicago and Rock Island						
Pittsburg and Connellsville						
Cleveland and Pittsburg						
New Jersey Central						

*Ex-Div. and.

—Messrs. Brown & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58⅝	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Penn. and Erie	20¾	Lehigh Navigation	57½
Lehigh Navigation	57½	United Co's of N. J.	123
Catawissa	32	Northern Central R.	93
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	39½	Closing	58⅝

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 9.—There is not much animation in trade to-day, although both commission houses and jobbers report a fair amount of business. The market for cotton goods remains very strong for all desirable grades. Agents are still closed up to the extent of their capacity to deliver next year. Prints are fairly active, and the demand for ginghams and flannels has set in with force. Woollen goods and clothing are easier at the opening prices. Some woollen goods quite exempt stock at a decline. Carpets are unchanged.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—Beeves very dull this week; most of the cattle sold were Pennsylvanians and Jerseys. Receipts of Western cattle have been very light. Receipts of Western cattle have been very light. Hogs dull and lower at 6½@6¾c. Sheep in fair demand at 5@6c per lb.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 9, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather has again taken a "short turn," and after a day of spring we are treated to one of old Boreas's worst. The Allegheny is again full of ice, and the expected coal boat that has been indefinitely postponed. The markets showed little change, with the exception of bacon and provisions, which are lower on some grades of sweets, and no trader to be published in a contemporary. THE COMMERCIAL gives the correct quotations daily.

Look over the rolling figures of the market, computed at wholesale:

ASHES—Pots, $6 50@6 75 bbl; half bbl, $3 25@3 37½. Pearls, $7 bbl; half bbl, $3 50. Other packages are returned $5 per bbl; half bbl $2 50 for half bbl.

ASHES—Pearls (boiling), pots (for soda ash, common, clayey, refined, 6@6½c; for sugar refining and wool scouring, 6½@7c.

BEANS—Prime cooking, $1 75@1 90; choice, $2 00@2 25 per bushel.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales in a jobbing way at 4½@5c per gallon.

BEANS—White navy command $2 50@2 75 per bush; common $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Fresh are reported sales in a jobbing way at 30@32c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Below we give the ruling rates of the market, and at which sales are made to reliable houses. Just here we desire to say that our quotations are at all times received through a trustworthy source, and are the ruling rates for round lots. Retailers will find the received rates of the market. Sugar cured hams large and average, 13½c; sugar cured hams, small, 14c; sugar cured sliced, 15c; sugar cured breakfast strips, 13½c; sugar cured shoulders, 9c; plain shoulders, 8c; sugar cured canvassed, 11c; sugar cured sliced, 12c; clear sides in pickle, 8c; clear bellies, 8c; fat backs, 8c; rough sides, 7½

THE VERY LATEST.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

Light Breaking Through the Clouds

Warmouth Impeached by the Legislature.

Lieut. Gov. Pinchbeck in the Gubernatorial Chair.

A LIVELY TIME ANTICIPATED.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—In the Federal Court Warmouth's contempt case was postponed until to-morrow on account of the illness of Judge Durrell. Much interest is manifested regarding the political troubles. Quite a crowd gathered at the Mechanic Institute where the Kellogg Legislature met, and at City Hall where the fusion members were in caucus, as well as the Federal Court room where the Warmouth contempt case was set for hearing. Judge Elmore of the Eighth District Court, and Manning, clerk, were arraigned before the Supreme Court for contempt, growing out of the Bowee case.

Judge Elmore was fined fifty dollars and ordered to be imprisoned ten days. Manning was fined thirty dollars and imprisoned fifty days. They were both pardoned by Gov. Warmouth.

In the Kellogg Legislature, after the organization, SIXTY-four members being present, the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly is now convened in compliance with the call of the Governor, and certain evil-disposed persons are reported to be forming a combination to disturb the peace, to disorderly the lawful authorities, and the State is threatened with violence; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives and General Assembly of Louisiana, the Senate concurring, that the President of the United States be requested to afford the *pro* ection guaranteed each State by the constitution, of the United States, and that the protection of the General Assembly transmit to the resolution by telegraph or otherwise to the President of the United States.

The joint committee to wait upon the Governor reported that they called at the Executive office and were informed by the messenger that the Governor was not in, and had not been in during the day. The committee then asked to see the Governor's secretary, but were informed that he was too busily engaged to see them. The committee left a written communication for the Governor, informing him that both houses of the General Assembly had assembled in pursuance of his proclamation, and having organized, were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to submit. The Governor's private secretary afterward sent to the House a note stating that the Governor would communicate to the General Assembly at noon to-morrow. The Speaker then proceeded to read the following, which he stated was important matter, and asked the attentive consideration of the members:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that Henry C. Warmouth, Governor of Louisiana, be and he is hereby impeached for high crimes and misdemeanor in office, committed against the Constitution and laws of Louisiana.

After a short debate the resolution was adopted—yeas, 58; nays, 6. Speaker Lowen said: It becomes my solemn duty to announce to this House and the people of Louisiana that the action of the Legislative stands impeached of high crimes and misdemeanor. A committee to notify the Senate was appointed, and the following was unanimously adopted:

Be it Resolved, by the House, the Senate concurring, that whereas the House of Representatives have formally presented and approved articles of impeachment against Henry C. Warmouth and presented the same for the action of the Senate; and whereas, under the Constitution the impeachment of the Governor operates the suspension of office pending trial, the General Assembly in the premises considered do now declare Henry C. Warmouth to be suspended from the office of Governor of the State of Louisiana until such time as the Senate shall try and decide upon the charges prepared against him.

In the Senate, Gens. Hugh J. Campbell and W. L. McMullen and Messrs. Hunsacker and Jenks, Senators holding over from the last term, entered their protest against the illegal and unconstitutional manner in which the Senate was organized. Gen. Campbell protested against the illegal and unconstitutional organization of the Senate, stating his reasons and citing precedents in support of his views. He stated that the Senate was the sole judge of its returns, considering that no returns of the United States can decide for the Senate the question of its returns. He therefore protested against the present organization of the Senate as illegal and unconstitutional. The other protests were to the same purpose. Debate followed.

The House Committee on Impeachment at this juncture appeared in the Senate chamber, and made the following report:

In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana do impeach Henry Clay Warmouth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against and make good the same. In their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Henry Clay Warmouth to answer said impeachment.

The following was then offered:

WHEREAS, Articles of impeachment have been presented in the Senate against Henry Clay Warmouth Governor of Louisiana, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Louisiana, that the Senate having resolved itself into a high Court of Impeachment, the presiding officer of the Senate notify the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the action of the Senate.

Mr. Ingraham stated that by the resolution impeaching Governor Warmouth, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, by succession, became Governor, and moved that Senator A. R. Harris, of Concordia, take the chair as President of the Senate, which was adopted.

In the Senate this evening, Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, upon reading in the *Evening Times* an editorial, flatly contradicted the statement made by him this morning that Mr. C. A. Weed had offered Mr. C. Warmouth if he had offered him $50,000 and as many offices as he wanted to help in this movement, and that it was due to myself and to Mr. Weed to state that he was not present at the meeting, as in my heart I had first stated. He was in an adjoining room, and when the doors were closed between us. He came to the House with Mr. Warmouth, and left with him, at the time this offer was made. I owe this to Mr. Weed as a gentleman whom I know, and to my own dignity and feelings.

At the evening session of the Senate, Chief Justice Ludeling appeared, and was sworn in as presiding Judge of the High Court by Justice Tallafferro. He then swore each member present, and declared the Court of Impeachment organized and ready to proceed. The Court then adjourned till Monday, at noon.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback qualified as Governor, took possession of the office, and received the congratulation of his friends. The fusion members of the House of Representatives secured Lyceum Hall all day, and adjourned at nine this evening until to-morrow. The call for the meeting is signed by a large number of prominent merchants, bankers, property-owners and others, to be held to-morrow at noon in the Council Room of City Hall. Considering the present condition of affairs, a meeting of the bank presidents and presidents of insurance companies is called to-morrow at two o'clock, to take action regarding the political muddle.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, upon assuming the duties of the office of Governor, issues a proclamation of the fact for the information of the people and the public officials, asking for their co-operation, and support of all good citizens to enable him to faithfully execute the laws.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The following dispatch was received here last evening:

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—To Hon. *George A. Williams, Attorney General:* The General Assembly convened by the Legal Board, is now organized as the State house. The members are forty-seven Republicans and eight Democrats. The House has fifty Republicans and fourteen Democrats. About half of the Warmouth members are participating. The State Supreme Court has sent Kilmore, Warmouth's usurping judge, to jail for ten days, and his clerk for five days, and fined him fifty dollars each. All quiet.

[Signed.] S. B. PACKARD,
U. S. Marshal.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

Four Lives Sacrificed in Cincinnati by the Cupidity of a Sub-Contractor—Repeated Warnings as to the Insecurity of a Scaffolding Unheeded—Will the Guilty Man Ever Adorn a Substantial Scaffold?

CINCINNATI, December 9.—At half-past two o'clock this afternoon the scaffolding on the new addition building to the water works fell, carrying down eight workmen a distance of forty-eight feet, killing four of them and wounding four others. The scaffold was on three wooden trusses, each sixty feet in length, for the purpose of putting up wrought iron trusses for the roof of the building. The scaffold trusses extended clear across the buildings, and their extremities rested on the upper story windows of the new structure, which is extraordinarily strong. The scaffolds were erected by a sub-contractor, who built the roof for the contractor, Mr. H. T. Comstock, superintendent of the building, says he repeatedly notified the contractor and sub-contractor that the scaffolds were mere man traps, and would not stand the weight they would be required to bear. On the morning of the 8th, he repeated his warning to the foreman of the roofing party, and ordered his own foreman to keep off the scaffolds, as they were not safe at any moment. It had to bear the weight of three wrought iron trusses intended for the roof. The iron used in these trusses weighs eighths of an inch thick. The bars used were numerous, forging a solid mass of iron, with an opening about a foot in diameter. Most of the weight of the three iron roof trusses, weighing several tons, rested on the scaffolds. In the fall, the scaffold, roof trusses and all, came down in a heap together, the iron trusses reaching the ground below. The men killed were James Brett, George Hughes, Charles Case, and Frank Meyers. The two last named were precipitated into the water of the canal, and had to be fished out. All were killed instantly. The wounded are Thomas Brett, Thomas Brett, Cahill and Barney Haley. Three of these walked out of the place where they fell. All of them are said to have suffered fractured limbs, but at present the exact nature of their wounds cannot be ascertained. It is thought that all will recover mortal. The walls of the building were not in the least injured. The building is very powerful, the first four stories being of brick and the upper three stories of brick. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the bodies to-morrow.

Forests and Fruit-Growing.

Fruit has become a necessary of life—a great variety of fruit indeed, and a great deal of it; and this will become more and more the case with the increase of intelligence and thrift. The great abundance of most kinds of fruit for the last two or three years may cause a glut, and a scarcity, which is not well grounded, with regard to the true condition of climate necessary to the unfailing productions of fruit. Only within a few years past have there been seasons when the fruit-crop was very light, and not at all adequate to the demand. One of the causes of this is the capriciousness of the seasons, and this capriciousness, I believe, is becoming constantly greater as the country grows older.

An inquiry, then, of much scientific interest, and of great practical importance, has reference to what may be the cause of this increasing irregularity of the fruit-crop. In the early settlement of the country, it was easy to grow peaches in all the localities where growing peaches now seldom gladden the eye. I remember well, when a boy, some forty degrees and thirty-two, for example, peach-trees were seldom injured by winter or spring frosts, and the crop was abundant almost every year. Then the country was "new." For the last twenty-five years peaches have been killed down to the snow in many parts this had still so fearfully against the enterprise of production that scarcely a peach-tree is now to be seen.

The clearing of the country had made this change. The continued clearing of the country will increase the mischief still more. The growing of peaches and of most other fruits will be checked, as indeed it already has been, to special localities, in many sections. It is now for such localities to look out in time and preserve as far as possible the favorable conditions they now have, and if possible to increase them.—*J. Stahl Patrick in Prairie Farmer Monthly.*

THIS is a jolly sort of an idea: The New York and Newark Railroad Company have been experimenting with a new safety switch, which is thus described: The lever of the switch is enclosed in a small house or sentry-box, the door of which is locked. When the switchman enters the house and opens the switch, he thereby shuts the door of the house or box, from which he cannot make his exit till, by assisting the switch, he thereby opens the door of the box. If by any chance a train comes along while the switch is open he must make his exit along while the switch is open he must make his exit from the box to avoid the probability of being caught between the door and the switch-post and himself killed. He cannot make his escape without shutting the switch. Therefore, every time a switch is opened a switch is bound under penalty of death to have it closed again. Every train is then compelled to run on still to only one switch.

GREAT MEN.

Gossip About Their Weaknesses and Eccentricities.

An interesting chapter might be written about the weaknesses of great men. The anecdotes of Archimedes will be remembered; he rushes through the streets of Syracuse, *al fresco*, crying, "Eureka!" and at the taking of the city he was killed by a soldier while tracing geometrical lines on sand.

Socrates, when filled with some idea, would stand for hours fixed like a statue. It is recorded of him that he stood amid the soldiers in the camp of Potidea, in rooted abstraction, listening to his "oriphany," or "supernatural" voice.

Democritus shut himself up for days together in a little apartment in his garden. Dante was subject to fits of abstraction, in which he often quite forgot himself. One day he found an interesting book, which he had long sought for, in a druggist's shop at Sienna, and sat reading there till night came on.

Bude, whom Erasmus called the wonder of France, was a thoroughly absent man. One day his domestic broke into his study with the intelligence that his house was on fire. "Go inform my wife," said he; "you know I do not interfere in household affairs!"

Scaliger only slept for a few hours and passed whole days without thinking of food. Sully when his mind was occupied with plans of reform, displayed extraordinary fits of forgetfulness. One day in winter, when on his way to church, he observed, "What a cold it is to-day!" "Not more cold than usual," said one of his attendants. "Then I must have the wind," said Sully, "it is not more probable that you are too scantily dressed?" he was asked. On lifting the linen the secret was at once discovered; he had forgotten all his under clothes at his breeches!

Mr. Bray tells a somewhat familiar story of the painter Stothard. When invited on one occasion to dine with the poet Rogers, on reaching the house in St. James' Palace, he complained of cold, and chancing to put his hand on his neck, he had forgotten to put on his cravat, when he hastily returned home to complete his attire

Boffon was very fastidious in dress. He assumed the air of the grand seigneur, sported jewels and finery, wore rich lace and velvets, and was carried and escorted in dishabille—wearing his hair en queue, while at his studies. Pope, too, was a little dandy and in a huge white sword-knot and his crooked figure enveloped in fashionable garments gave him the look of an overdressed monkey. Voltaire, also, was fond of insignificant attire, and usually dressed in an absurd manner.

Diderot once traveled from St. Petersburgh to Paris in his morning gown and night-cap, and in this guise promenaded the streets and public places of the town in London. He was often taken as a madman. While composing his works he used to walk about with open shirt collar, and in throwing his wig in the air when he had struck out a happy idea. One day a friend found him in tears. "Good heavens!" he exclaimed, "what is the matter?" I am weeping," said Diderot, "at a story that I have just composed."

Young, the poet, composed his "Night Thoughts" with a skull before him, in which he would sometimes place a lighted candle; and he occasionally sought his sepulchral inspiration by wandering among the tombs by moonlight. Mrs. Radcliffe composed the horrors with which she filled her gloomy romances by supping on half-raw beefsteaks, pickles, and Cheshire cheese, which she found to be highly favorable to digestion and to the visions of the night. Lavater, the physiognomist, fabricated his theories in a garret so full of rats that they would frequently run over his face and body as he slept. Kant, the German philosopher, solved regularly every day the problem of fixing his attention upon one of his auditors who wore a garment without a button in a particular place. One day the absent-minded man's button sewed on. Kant on commencing the lecture, fixed his eye on the usual place. The button was fixed in his memory with prophetic eyes. She knows that the more powerful she grows the more danger she is in from her jealous neighbors, and that five or ten millions of dollars spent in a war for her rights is better than a hundred million dollars spent in a war ten years hence. If a war is inevitable, it will not be the close of the war with France a correspondence took place between Germany and England, in which the chair as President of Germany demanded the restoration of the little island of Heligoland, called Grub by the Germans, and Gruff by others. This island, exceedingly useful to Germany as a port of supply, and as a place of defense, lies west of the mouth of the Eyder, and virtually commands it. The project of the canal fully explained to Bismarck, and he was asked to talk to the Germans about it, but England, as far slighted as her rival, refuses to discuss the question at all, and will retain the territory at all hazards. It is not improbable that the discussion of this question may yet reopen the wars, in a commercial point of view, and putting all contingencies of war out of the question, it will have the effect of bringing into more intimate relations people of Eastern and Western Europe, besides cheapening freights and obviating the delays and dangers of a lee-shore.

During the winter season the strait between Denmark on the south and Sweden on the north in the north is frozen over, so that the trade of the Baltic finds no outlet by water until the reopening of the spring. When it is remembered that enormous quantities of grain, tallow, hemp, hides, timber and iron find their way out of the Baltic ports to Great Britain, France, Holland and Spain, and that only by means of steamers can a regular supply to meet the demand all the year round, it will be seen at once what an important effect the carrying out of the plan would have upon the commerce of the two countries. The canal will be kept open during the entire season, and is free of the immense capacity, affording not only an easy passage for naval and merchant ships, but for the immense passenger traffic which now ply between the ports of Western Europe and the cities upon the shores of the Baltic. The Danish government is in earnest as to the matter, and there is little doubt of it, we trust soon to see an early commencement of the work, which will not only require time and money, but a vast amount of patience.

The European vintage has been generally unfavorable this year. In France the yield will scarcely reach half the average, and as to the quality nothing is definitely known as yet. This partial failure of the French vintage is another result of the late war. The devastation of the fairest districts, the ruin of many of the wine producing departments, and involved immense injury to the vines. The yield in Germany is also unfavorable, and in Hungary the vintage is attended with fair success.

DAILY REPORT

OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS, ENDING 5 P. M., DECEMBER 9, 1872.

Rivers.	Above Low Water, Ft.	In.	Changes in 24 Hours, Rise. Ft.	In.	Fall. Ft.	In.
St. Paul						
Fort Benton						
Omaha						
Davenport	4	5	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth						
Keokuk						
Hannibal	2	3	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	4	6	0	2	0	0
Pittsburgh	4	10	0	0	0	2
Cincinnati	5	3	0	0	0	1
Louisville	3	7	0	0	0	1
Memphis	0	9	0	0	0	1
Vicksburg	0	10				
Shreveport	2	5	0	0	0	0
Red River	2	2	0	0	0	0
New Orleans	14	6	0	0	0	0

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Navigation Suspended.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—A special to the *Gazette* says navigation is temporarily suspended on the Ohio river between Marietta and Pomeroy by floating ice.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—River nine feet three inches and rising. Rain. Departed—Lawrence, Memphis; Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—Lawrence, Memphis; Messenger, Pittsburgh via Parker, Memphis.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 9.—Clear and very cold. January 29 to 22 degrees above zero. River falling, 3 feet stationary, and very rough to the heavy wind from the northwest. Departed—Dollina, Cincinnati; Lucy H. Gray, Morning Star, Florence Lee and Bowline, Cairo; Mary Ann and Mary Ann II, Tennessee river. The Frank P. Cleary struck a log last night, and sunk in the channel near the city. Some of the cargo is damaged by water in the hold. Will be speedily raised.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—River fell one-inch to-day; boat two feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cold. Thermometer 22 at 7 P. M.

Cairo.

CAIRO, December 9.—Arrived—Tyrone, Memphis; Dollie Bell, Nashville; Ohio Belle, Cincinnati; Lake Mohican; H. J. Turner, New Orleans. River has risen one inch. Clear and cold. Weather 18 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 9.—Clear and cool.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—Arrived and departed none. River falling; about half out of ice. Weather clear and cold. The Mollie Moore and Yeager loaded with coal for Memphis. The latter also for New Orleans, will defer departure. Following:

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, December 9.—Down—Jno. Howard, Bismarck, and Quachita Belle, Tensas, R. Maude and Belle Lee. Clear and cold. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6—No arrivals. Departed—Belle Silver.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 23@23½c. Flour dull and unchanged; family firm at $7.25@7.50. Wheat—market steady with a moderate demand at $1.30@1.32. Corn in moderate demand and steady. Groceries steady and in fair demand. Oils firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady; little demand at 30c. Butter—market steady with a moderate demand at 30@32c. Eggs—demand moderate at 30c. Mess pork nominal at $11.87½. Lard—steam 7@7½c; kettle 7½@8c. Bulk meats—loose shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 5½c; clear 5½c, all loose and partially cured. Bacon—market steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 6c; clear rib 8c; clear 8½c. Green meats quiet; shoulders 4½c; hams 7½c; sugar cured do. 9@9½c. Hogs firm at $3.60@4.80. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 88c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—The epizootic and suspension of the city railroads continue to affect business and sales; the sales on Change were very light, and quotations are nominal. Flour and grain prices are nominal. Wheat—not enough done to establish prices. Corn—market steady with a moderate demand; shoulder—No. 2, 29@30c; last week, 35c. Oats—sold only for local use at 30@32c. Rye, 55c. Barley and rye unchanged and little doing. Whisky dull at 88c. Provisions—pork, $11.75@12. Lard unchanged; packed 6½@6¾c. Bacon—no sales. Butter in good demand at 30@32c. Eggs—scarce at 30c. Receipts—December and January. Hogs brisk at $3.65@4.50. Cattle steady; 300c for fair to extra; receipts 4,000 head.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—Barging quiet; refined lots held at 12½@13c for 4 months and 13½@14c for a half cent higher. Cotton quiet at 23c. Bagging 17½c. Flour dull and weak; family, $6.50@7.00; extra, $7.50@8.00. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.45 for white and red and white. Other grains dull and nominal, doing to establish prices of latter. Hogs firm and higher; receipts, 2,000; extreme range $3.75 and $4.10; sales, medium to heavy, at $3.95@4.00. Provisions quiet; clear rib sides 6c; clear sides 6½c. Bacon in round lots 8c; canvassed higher packed with the usual advance for small lots on sides and time sales. Hams 12c; kegs 85c for strictly choice leaf; good 75@80c. Green meats quiet. Whisky firm at 86c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—Cotton dull but unchanged at middling 23c. Flour—market steady but unchanged; extra demand; superfine $5.10@5.25; fancy $5.50@6.00; family, $6.00@6.50; choice, $7.00@7.25; high grades, $7.50@8.00; packed in depot. Oats steady at loose 36c. Corn local trade. Provisions steady; shoulders 4½c; bulk clear rib 6½c; clear 7c. Lard—kettle dried 8½c; tierces 8½@8¾c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 18½@19c; low middling 18½@19½c. Flour nominal and firm at $6.50. Corn meal scarce and firm. Hay scarce and firm at $20@22. Bread stuffs and provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky 87½c. Lard demand fair and market firm at 8½@9c.

A NEW YORK SLUM.

An Enormous Pagne Spot Renovated.

The New York *Times* of Sunday gives in its editorial columns an interesting account of some proceedings of the Board of Health in the cleansing and remodeling of a vast tenement house in the lower part of that city, known as "Gotham court." The building held when full some fourteen hundred tenants, and was not only a fever nest and seed-bed of crime, but a place of safe refuge for vagabonds and thieves. It was an abode of concentrated nastiness; the flat roof was used as a receptacle for garbage and ordure; the cellars were too filthy for habitation, or for the storage of fuel; the stairways were plastered with dirt; while through the "court," only nine feet wide, flowed a foul drain, communicating by open gratings with every tenement. The whole house swarmed with children, and disease and fever of course abounded. Of all the children born here, thirty per cent. died before they were a year old. The death-rate of the whole cesspool was the most terrible in the whole city, reaching 195 in 1,000. While the general sentiment in other wards was 15 in 1,000, many efforts had been made in past years to improve or reform Gotham court, but without success. The Board of Health lacked nerve to go to the length of the work. Finally, however, anger caused them to do their duty in the matter. The landlord appeared before the board with the intoxicated assistance of the police and proceeded directly to the Mayor's office for the purpose.

When he reached the lock-up he found Lieut. Brooks and officers Cowell and Nobes, and ordered them of the robbery. The quartette proceeded to the corner of Federal and Lucas (now Pearl) streets, where they detected the thief. They followed the thief along Pearl to Boyle street, down Boyle to the Bowery, through the Park to Sandusky street, down Sandusky street to the Allegheny river, and along the river to the Hand street bridge, where they were informed by the toll-keeper that two suspicious men had crossed over a short time since. After the thief had crossed the bridge the officers' marks were again discovered, which guided them to Arch avenue, up Penn to Canal, and to Kelly's oyster saloon. Here they learned that two men had taken a plate of oysters a few minutes before. The pursuers then left the saloon, and again detected the thief, and following it were led to the tenement house of Ernest Schmidt, Allegheny. The officers entered the hotel and learned from the clerk that two men had just entered. One of them was a regular boarder and the other was one of his friends whom he had brought in. The officers proceeded to their room, where officer Cowell identified the young men, and in answer to a question informed them that they were under arrest for burglarizing the house of Mr. McIntyre. They made no resistance, and while some of the officers were keeping watch over the movements of the prisoners, the others were busily engaged in searching the room for valuables. The two watches stolen from Mrs. McIntyre were found in the bed, and nearly all the money was found in the pocket of one of the prisoners. The ten dollar gold piece was identified as they had some photographs of Mr. McIntyre of which they had not yet relieved themselves.

When the officers entered the room and the prisoners protected themselves, they were immediately disarmed. The "regular" was then informed that he could proceed to the jail with his charge. Finding himself unable to manage the two prisoners, Officer Cowell requested the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petition and ordinance relative to the extension of Arch avenue, be referred to the City Attorney, to examine whether the conditions of the act of Assembly have been complied with, and report to councils.

Mr. Phillips desired to know what provision was made in the act for the fixing the taxable valuation. If it was proposed to admit the district under the two-thirds principle, he would oppose it.

Mr. Gross stated that the act, under which the application was made, fixed the question of valuation. That was left entirely to the council to adjust the equal assessment, except where the lands were owned by corporations or natural persons.

Mr. Phillips expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

Mr. Hunker submitted a remonstrance against the proposed admission of a portion of Wilkins township into the city limits. Referred to Committee on Other papers.

A. CONSTABLE'S SALE.—Sales were effectually stayed by the hands yesterday by prospective holders of city offices.

JAMES ALSO, C. McCARTHY, a well known member of the bar, died yesterday at Bellaire residence, No. 80 Grant street.

THE SUNDAY Temperance Convention meets in the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, this afternoon at two o'clock.

A COLORED man named Fish was arrested yesterday for stealing some fish in the market. He was committed for hearing.

YESTERDAY Deputy Mayor Barker committed Edw. Waite to the work house for thirty days on a charge of being a common thief.

ANDREW S. MILLER, of this city, was yesterday admitted to the bar, and will practice in the several courts of Allegheny county.

THE probabilities are that Councils will purchase Bruin's picture of Braddock's defeat and keep it in the Select room of new City Hall.

YESTERDAY the Mayor held John Barrd to bail for trial on the charge of fraudulent assault and battery preferred by a man named J. Donaldson.

JAMES WHEELS, the party charged with stealing two wagon beds, had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Callow, and was held in $300 bail for trial.

YESTERDAY afternoon a colored girl named Dallah Liverly, was committed to the Home of Refuge on a charge of incorrigibility by Mayor Blackmore.

A BOY named Louis Leynord had an arm fractured yesterday morning by falling off a wagon load in the Twenty-fifth ward. Dr. Arnholt attended the sufferer.

MARCUS WEILER made an information yesterday before the Mayor, charging Harry Palmer with assault and battery. Defendant furnished bail for a hearing.

YESTERDAY Deputy Mayor Heisel issued a warrant for the arrest of Wm. Collins, charged with drunk and disorderly in Adam Jaag's concert saloon. Twenty-fifth ward.

CHAS. JAMES and John Creaville were arrested last night by officer Alstadt for stealing some bans from cars standing on market house. They were held for hearings to-day.

AN alarm of fire was sounded about half past five o'clock last evening from box 54, caused by the burning out of a chimney in Habgate's row, on Sycamore street, Allegheny.

THE Young Men's Christian Union Society will hold a meeting this morning, at ten o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Every member is requested to attend.

WM. KING made an information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Wm. Bowers with selling liquor on Sunday. Defendant keeps an hotel in the Ninth ward. There will be a hearing in the case to-day.

JOHN BOYLE was committed to the County Jail in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge of larceny preferred by Mrs. Mary Ann Fennell. This evening, for the benefit of the Ladies' Charitable Association of St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburgh, the Mozart musical club will furnish some excellent music.

YESTERDAY Ellen Jones, charged by Mrs. Mary Ann Foulit with the larceny of three hundred dollars, was committed for trial. John Jones, Ellen's husband, who, it is supposed, has the money, cannot be found.

A COKE man delivered a load of the fuel at City Hall yesterday, and while in the building getting a receipt for the same a policeman walked his horse to the station house. The animal walked off without coal.

THE Republican invitations of the Thirteenth ward propose to give a Ship Ahoy Ball on the night of the 25th inst. The managers are all competent, and the affair will no doubt be one of the pleasantest of the season.

WM. FLEMING appeared before Mayor Callow yesterday morning and made complaint that Joseph Robinson for rape, which was alleged to have been committed on his step-daughter, Lizzie Watkins, a little girl of 12 years of age. Defendant lives and resides on Davis alley. A warrant was issued.

AN information was made before Mayor Blackmore yesterday, by Sarah Ann Gallagher, a grocery resident of Matlock's alley, in the person of Mrs. Jones, for the larceny of $27 in cash. The latter frequently developed that Mrs. Jones had purchased the dress from a Sixth street pawnbroker. The matter will be developed before the Mayor to-day.

MOLLIE B. EDDY made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters, charging Barney Gallagher with assault and battery. She alleges that he struck her standing near her residence in Verner's court, when his accoutrements fell off, striking her upon the head, whatever, struck her in the face, knocking her down and rendering her senseless. A warrant was issued.

MAYOR CALLOW received a letter yesterday from Jesse Ilin, dated at Livingston parish, La., requesting him to inform Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, the mother of her brother, John Simson, which occurred at the city of Pittsburgh on November last. As the Mayor does not know what part of the city the lady resides, or whether she is living at all, he is unable to give the required information.

YESTERDAY an information was made before Alderman Kerr, by Wm. Hall, of the Twenty-eighth ward, against H. Johnston, a conductor on car No. 10, of the Ormsby Passenger Railway. He is accused of having failed to place the fares and the freight charges on a dressed hog into the money box provided for the purpose as required by the regulation of the company. The accused was arrested and placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

AT an early hour yesterday morning the grocery store of Mr. Wang, at the corner of East and Ohio streets, Allegheny, was entered by thieves. An examination by Wood'ull effected the discovery of a window leading East street. The money drawer was broken open, but the thieves obtained only a small amount of change. A number of pints and quarts of booze were left behind, and are now at the Mayor's office.

OFFICER J. D. MCCHESNEY made an information yesterday before Mayor Blackmore, charging Kate Hall with disorderly conduct in the 8th ward. Subsequent, it will be remembered that the officer arrested defendant for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Saturday night, when the case was continued for a hearing. Defendant begged to be sent to the workhouse, but the Mayor held her for a hearing on Wednesday, when the case will likely go to court.

THOMAS MALONEY, an old resident of Turtle Creek, was struck by the Cincinnati express train, east, near Brinton station, on Sunday afternoon, and so dangerously injured that he cannot recover. He was on his way home from Braddock, where he had been attending church. Singularly enough, he was walking on the track when struck, although he was one, and old not seem to have heard the signal warning of the coming train. He was about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife.

BISHOP Alderman Taylor Mary Welsh Alleges that Mary Ann Cullen enlisted her during the period of intoxication, and used vile and most threatening language toward her. From which she has reason to apprehend bodily injury. Which she has reason to apprehend bodily injury. Which she has reason to apprehend bodily injury.